

GERMANY TO SPARE MERCHANTMEN IF ALLIES LEFT BAN

U. S. Transmits Note from Berlin to Great Britain—Requirement Is That Foodstuffs Be Freed of Restrictions.

THREAT TO LAY MINES

Situation Is Serious One for American Commerce—Wilhelmina Issue Regarded As Test Case—Entire Question of Feeding Germans Involved.

Washington, Feb. 15.—With only three days remaining before the German administration proposes to carry into effect its proclamation ordering a submarine campaign on enemy merchant ships, developments in the diplomatic situation moved rapidly to-day through the medium of the United States government, custodian of the diplomatic interests of the various belligerents.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, delivered a note to the United States which was promptly transmitted to Great Britain, in which Germany offered to recede from her plan of destroying enemy merchant ships, if restrictions placed by the allies on shipments of conditional contraband and foodstuffs destined to the civilian population of Germany were removed.

Otherwise, the note announced, Germany proposes to put into effect the original proclamation adding also the drawing of mines in waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland. Alleged armaments of British merchant vessels is given by the German government as ground for attack on enemy merchant ships without search or previous visit, regarding merchant craft hereafter as in the category of warships. The ambassador's communication was sent from Berlin before the recent American note was delivered by Ambassador Gerard and is supplemental to the German foreign office memorandum on the subject of the new war zones.

At the same time that the German ambassador conferred with Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing, the complete text of the British reply to the American note of protest on neutral shipping dated December 26, was received. It was laid before President Wilson. Besides giving statistics on neutral commerce and entering a general denial that there had been any unwarranted interference with legitimate shipments, the new note contains a statement from Great Britain that the recent government decree taking away the right of the main supply in Germany added precautions on the part of the allies that conditional contraband might not be permitted to reach the armed forces of the enemy. The document constitutes a further statement of the British government on the legal questions involved. The full text will not be given until after the agreement for publication is reached with the British foreign office.

WILHELMINA CASE.

Another development which bears directly on the submarine warfare threatened by Germany was the despatching of a telegram by the state department to-day to Ambassador Paque instructing him to submit to the British foreign office evidence given here by the owners of the American steamer Wilhelmina to prove that her cargo consists of foodstuffs destined for non-combatants and not subject to seizure. The suggestion is made that Great Britain has sufficient grounds, not yet advanced, for doing otherwise the ship be permitted at once to proceed with her cargo to her destination. From the German point of view the Wilhelmina constitutes a test case on which revolves the entire question of feeding Germany. The German ambassador here in a recent note to the American government pointed out that Germany had modified its decree so that imported foodstuffs would not be taken over by the government and suggesting that American organizations, or consular officers, be appointed to supervise the distribution of the imported foodstuffs, as a guarantee that none of the American shipments would reach the armed forces of Germany.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British am-

bassador, discussed the situation with the state department officials. On all sides, it is admitted here that the developments of the last few days present a most serious situation for American commerce. Administration officials think that even though assurances are given eventually by Germany that neutral ships will not be attacked, the effect of the war zone proclamation will be to intimidate American shippers and reduce American exports.

That the next step by the United States may be a pronounced statement to Great Britain on the subject of conditional contraband was indicated by the state department to-day. The American government in its first note argued strongly for unrestricted shipment of conditional contraband when destined to non-combatants. The British preliminary reply did not oppose this view, but said an unconditional acceptance could not be given an account of Germany's alleged inhuman practices.

It was believed here to-day that the American government might seek an understanding on the question of foodstuffs with both Germany and Great Britain with the hope that it might avert the submarine danger to neutral ships.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

Following is the text of the German ambassador's note:

"According to absolutely reliable information, British merchant ships intend to oppose armed resistance to German men of war in the area declared as war zones by the German administration."

"Some of these ships were already armed with British naval guns. Now all the other ships equipped in a similar way. Merchant ships have been instructed to sail in groups and to ram German submarines, while the examination is proceeding, or should the submarines lay alongside the examining party coming on board. A very high premium has been offered for the destruction of the first German submarine by a British merchant vessel. Therefore, British merchant ships cannot any more be considered as undefended so that they may be attacked by German war vessels without warning or search. The British admitted that instructions have been given to misuse neutral flags. It is almost certain that British merchant vessels will by all means try to conceal their identity. Therefore it has also become almost impossible to ascertain the identity of neutral ships, unless they sail in daylight under convoy, as all measures suggested by neutrals, for instance painting of the ships in the national colors, may be promptly imitated by British ships. The attacks to be expected by British vessels make every party impossible as the examining party and the submarines themselves would thereby be exposed to destruction."

"Under these circumstances the safety of neutral shipping in the war zone around the British Isles is seriously threatened. There is also an increased danger resulting from mines, as great will be the loss to the war zone to that extent. Accordingly, neutral ships are most urgently warned against entering that area while the course around Scotland will be safe."

"Germany has been compelled to resort to this kind of warfare by the murderous ways of British naval warfare, which aims at the destruction of legitimate neutral trade and at starvation of the German people. Germany will be obliged to adhere to the announced principles till England submits to the recognized rules of warfare, established by the declarations of Paris and London, or till she is compelled to do so by the neutral powers."

In connection with the latest representations to London, regarding the Wilhelmina, officials said to-day that attorneys for the owners of the Wilhelmina cargo established to the satisfaction of the state department the fact that it is not intended for the German army or the German government, which would except it from seizure under the declaration of London. It was pointed out that the record also disclosed the fact that the cargo was despatched before the British government issued its official notice that food supplies for Germany would be regarded as contraband.

WOOD ASHES AS A SOURCE OF POTASH.

The War Has Increased Their Value.

The shortage of potash this year, caused by the European war, can be ameliorated to a great extent by the saving of all the wood ashes, as well as by deep and careful plowing. If in plowing one would follow the plow with a sub-soiler, this spring, in seven out of ten cases enough potash would be brought up and incorporated with the soil to furnish all the potash needed. The effect of well-preserved wood-ashes is to increase indirectly the available nitrogen of the organic matter in the soil, and when applied as a top dressing on grasslands, encourages the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which then become strong enough to crowd out the inferior kinds; besides, wood ashes are also beneficial to corn and beets.

WHAT THEY CONTAIN.

Ashes contain, besides potash, about 2 per cent phosphoric acid, a trace of magnesia, and considerable lime. In order to get the greatest benefit from these last named elements, however, the ashes must be kept dry, otherwise some of the potash will leach out. Ashes from hardwoods are richer in both phosphorus and potash than those from soft woods; the best ashes are to be had from maple, hickory, ash, oak, and elm, and the ashes from twigs, the U. S. department of agriculture has found to be better than the smaller and younger the wood burned, the better the ashes.

Wood ashes taken from stoves and open fire-places will average about 8 or 9 per cent of potash, or 4.5 pounds per bushel of 48 pounds, and 2 per cent phosphoric acid or one pound. These percentages give a value of about 25 cents to a bushel of ashes. In addition to this value the ashes of lime and considerable other constituents which act indirectly on the soil add about 10 cents more to the value of a bushel. In purchasing ashes, be sure to note the statement on the container as to the amount of potash they contain, for Canadian wood ashes, for example, are as a rule low-grade ashes, and are often either partially baled or mixed with other potash. They will analyze about 5 per cent potash and 1.5 per cent phosphoric acid.

Those who live in the South will find the bulk of cotton seed when reduced to ashes contain 15 to 20 per cent of potash and from 5 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid. In fact, in the opinion of some investigators, the ashes of cotton seed hulls contain such a large proportion of potash as to be a valuable crop if used in large quantities. For manuring tobacco, cotton seed hull ashes are highly regarded, although they often vary widely in composition, due to the fact that they are burned as fuel in oil factories in conjunction with wood or oil.

MILL FOREMAN ASSAULTED

James E. Scott Attacked near Green Mount Cemetery.

Face Badly Slashed and Lobe of One Ear Cut Off—Vito Buffoli, an Italian, Arrested on Suspicion.

James E. Scott of 10 Nash place, a foreman in the picking room of the American Woolen company, was savagely assaulted by a man on the Winooski hill just below Green Mount cemetery Tuesday night and his face badly slashed with a sharp instrument, the lobe of his right ear being cut off. An Italian, who gives the name of Vito Antonio Buffoli, is under arrest, charged with the assault.

The slashing occurred about half past six, when Mr. Scott was returning from his work at the mill. Several others of the employees of the mills were walking up the hill at the time but Mr. Scott was alone. When he was opposite the hill-boards on the north side of the street, just above the residence of J. Frank Kildor, a man suddenly darted out and struck him on the right side of the face. Mr. Scott thought he had merely been hit with the fellow's fist but he soon perceived from the amount of blood flowing, that he had been cut with a sharp instrument. The man who struck him fell down the hill and turned into Chase street. Mr. Scott pursued him for some distance and then gave up. He then went to Winooski, where his wound was dressed by Dr. A. S. C. Hill. The wound consisted of a long straight cut across the right side of the face and neck, cutting off the lobe of the ear on that side. It was evidently made with a sharp instrument, probably a razor. The gashes quite a deep one. It required 20 stitches to close.

The police department was notified but it was rather difficult to get a clue to Mr. Scott's assailant as the victim did not obtain a good look at the man who cut him. He suspected, however, that the slasher might be an Italian, Vito Buffoli. He was discharged by him from the mill in the morning after a search by the police they succeeded in locating Buffoli at a boarding house at 32 Chase street. He was taken to the police office in company with another Italian, Mike Verno, who is also an employee at the mill. Buffoli was questioned but he denied that he knew anything about Mr. Scott's being wounded and seemed to know very little about anything that had happened. He was placed in jail. Verno was given his liberty as he appeared to be innocent of anything that had happened. He has been employed at the mill for three years and has always borne a good reputation. He has not worked at his employment for two days, owing to illness. Buffoli who has been in this country only ten months, does not speak English very well. Mr. Scott says that in a rather manner Tuesday morning when he was discharged. He is not able to identify Buffoli as his assailant but the latter, he says, was about the same height as Buffoli. No weapon of any kind was found in possession of the man under arrest.

THE VERMONT STATE FLAG.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

A few days ago I was asked by some pupils of our High school, what, if any, was the flag of Vermont, during the fourteen years, 1777-1791, of her existence as an independent commonwealth? I replied that I did not recall that Vermont possessed a distinct flag during that period; that if she used any emblem it was probably that of the U. S. at that time. Shortly after a gentleman asked me when the State of Vermont first adopted a flag, and whether it was the same as at present. I replied by showing him Chapter 15 of the Public Statutes of Vermont, which is a copy of her constitution as an independent commonwealth. I replied that I did not recall that Vermont possessed a distinct flag during that period; that if she used any emblem it was probably that of the U. S. at that time. Shortly after a gentleman asked me when the State of Vermont first adopted a flag, and whether it was the same as at present. I replied by showing him Chapter 15 of the Public Statutes of Vermont, which is a copy of her constitution as an independent commonwealth. I replied that I did not recall that Vermont possessed a distinct flag during that period; that if she used any emblem it was probably that of the U. S. at that time. Shortly after a gentleman asked me when the State of Vermont first adopted a flag, and whether it was the same as at present. I replied by showing him Chapter 15 of the Public Statutes of Vermont, which is a copy of her constitution as an independent commonwealth.

The above very proper inquiries suggested an investigation of the facts, during which I came across an article written by the late Col. G. G. Benedict, and published in the March number, 1902, of "The Vermonter."

As this replies, in interesting detail, to the foregoing questions, may I suggest that you publish it in your paper, for general information, especially as such school histories as Conant's, singular as it may appear, contain no allusion to the subject.

Truly yours,

CHARLES E. ALLEN.

February 12, 1915.

THE VERMONT FLAG.

By G. G. Benedict.

The first Vermont flag of which there is any record was the Stars and Stripes, with the addition of the word "Vermont." This was adopted, by act of Legislature, in 1805.

It is the fact, then, that Vermont, during the fourteen years of her existence as an independent commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23rd of June, 1778, recommending the employment of the Continental army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such officers as they should choose," fight under no distinctive ensign? The colonies, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, used the English flag with such added emblems as they chose. But Vermont was never a Colony of England or of any other power. The infant commonwealth asserted its full sovereignty in 1777, and maintained its assertion until its admission to the Union in 1791. The time was one in which the pomp and ceremony of war and of civil state was by no means discarded. Can it be that during this period there was no Vermont flag?

The answer to this question must be that if there was such a flag, no record or description of it is extant. No act establishing such a flag appears in the early state books. The records of the time have been searched in vain for any reference to such a flag. It is true that in Volume 23 of the manuscript State Papers preserved at Montpelier, is an entry, among sundry State expenses, of a payment to Levi Hill, June 24, 1781 of \$2.12 for "flag service." But this proves nothing. The flag for which the services were rendered by Levi Hill may have been the flag of the United States, or, more probably, a flag of truce, under which Ethan and Ira Allen had been conducting negotiations with the British authorities in Canada, a few months previous to the exchange of prisoners of war.

Calls for information in the possession of any one, relating to a Vermont flag previous to 1805, have been repeatedly published in the Vermont newspapers, and to no purpose. In 1886 a reward of ten dollars was offered, in a widely circulated journal, for "an authentic description of the flag of the Vermont Republic or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys," but the reward was never called for; and up to this time no description, representation or definite reference to a Vermont flag has been found, of earlier date than the Act of October 21, 1805. This was in the words and figures following:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1805, the flag of this State be Seventeen Stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be Seventeen Stars white on a blue field, with the word Vermont in capitals above the said Stripes and Stars."

This flag, of seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, was the flag of the United States of that time. Congress, in 1818, changed the flag to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with a provision that a star should be added to the blue field for each added State. But the flag of Vermont appears to have remained one of seventeen stars and seventeen stripes for about twenty years after, till October 3, 1837, when the Legislature repealed the Act of 1805, and the following took its place:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the passage of this Act, the flag of this State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be one large star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont thereon."

It is to be noted that while this act recognized the existence of a Vermont Coat of Arms, there had been up to that time no legislation authorizing a State coat of arms. The coat of arms in use consisted of an escutcheon taken from the State Seal, designed by Ira Allen in 1788, bearing the pine tree, sheaves of wheat and corn, to which a star's head had been added for the crest, in 1821, by Robert Temple, Secretary of the Governor and Council, in a design prepared by him and engraved for the commissions issued by Governor Skinner to the officers of the State militia.

The State colors carried by the First regiment which Vermont sent to the front in the war of the Rebellion, bore the State coat of arms on a white ground. It was brought back to Vermont, and is preserved in the State House at Montpelier. The State colors, subsequently carried from 1861 to 1905, by:

The heroes of the single star, The deer's head and the pine," bore the State coat of arms on blue silk, and the names of the respective regiments, to which were added, as the war went on, the names of the battles in which the regiment or battery had taken an honorable part. And not one of these flags, from first to last, was yielded in action to the enemy.

A year had been in progress for a Vermont flag, when a committee of the Vermont Historical Society, consisting of George W. Benedict, Norman Williams and Charles Reed, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there had been as yet no authoritative designation of a State Coat of Arms. In the memorial addressed to the House of Representatives, November 21, 1862, the committee said:

"The investigations of the society lead to the belief that the devices of our Coat of Arms and the State Seal rest wholly upon usage and tradition; and that there is no law, resolution or order extant establishing the same."

"Some of the devices now in use appear in the first Seal of the State, impressions of which we have as early as May, 1777, since that time the devices have changed with the fancy of every officer that had occasion to procure a new die to impress an official character upon State documents."

"The object of your memorialists is, not to change, but to fix and establish by law. Their mission is to ask the General Assembly that the emblems now emblazoned upon our State flag, and under which our sons now go forth to battle, may be as constant and unchanging as the mountains they portray; and that the devices of the Seal, that attest the power and the faith of our State upon official papers, may remain forever, unaltered."

"We ask that precisely the same emblems, reminding of homes among Green Hills, and that are already of historic renown, may gladden the eyes and incite the hearts of Vermonters 'till the last syllable of recorded time."

The result of this memorial was the enactment of chapter 131 of the General Statutes of 1862, entitled "Of the State Arms, Seal and Flag." This chapter, in connection with the State Arms and Seal, re-enacted the State Flag, in the form and with the description that has been given to it in the Act of 1837. This remains the law at the present time.

And such may the flag remain, unchanged and unaltered, during the coming generations.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

Austria will seize all church bells and use the copper for military purposes, save a few historical bells.

Negro witness in Becker case denies statement made in public affidavits, he was forced to testify against Becker.

W. I. James, chief of Hingham, Mass., police, is dying of wounds received at the hands of an unidentified foreigner.

The increase from 71 cents to \$1.35 per bushel for rye has caused the distilleries in Western Pennsylvania to close.

The old Carroll mansion in Baltimore collapsed. It was built by one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Prof. James I. Munnett, 70, professor of Greek in Brown University, died in Providence, R. I.

Mrs. McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, died at Nice. Her remains will be brought to the United States.

A memorial tablet made of material from the battleship Maine was unveiled in the Hebrew Orphan asylum, New York.

Cornell's medical examiner finds 533 freshmen have functional spinal curvature.

Miners at Calumet are given a voluntary increase in wages and work resumes on full time.

A man grabbed Miss Sibilia Walters of Chester, Pa. She threw a package of talcum powder in his face and escaped.

On account of high prices for flax Irish linen mills are making various classes of cotton goods.

Mail swindlers arrested by federal authorities last five years have taken from the American public \$351,000.

Chicago Tribune London correspondent says that talk of peace by October is growing in England and France.

HOWARD S. CRANE FOR MAYOR

Had No Opposition for Nomination at Democratic Caucus.

Withdraws As Candidate for Alderman in Fifth Ward—E. P. Ritchie, F. E. Eldred and V. H. Crane Are Named.

The pre-election atmosphere was cleared up Monday night when the remaining caucuses for the nominations of candidates for office were held.

The democratic city caucus was held at the city hall with a fairly large attendance and the caucus proceeded to nominate Alderman Howard S. Crane for mayor in remarkably short time. The caucus was called to order by Frank Daley, chairman of the city committee. John R. Kelley was elected chairman and Frank E. Eldred secretary. Nominations for mayor being called for Michael McKenzle offered the name of Alderman Crane. The motion was promptly seconded and, as the caucus seemed to be of only one opinion, it was voted to instruct the secretary to cast one ballot for Alderman Crane. This was done and Mr. Crane was declared this nominee for mayor.

Messrs. McKenzle and F. L. Ligenmeier were chosen a committee to notify Mr. Crane of his nomination and the candidate was escorted into the hall where he made a brief speech of thanks. He said that if the feeling at the caucus was to be manifested on election day it would mean success to the candidate they had chosen. He said that if he was elected he would endeavor to do his best to give the city a good administration.

RESIGNED AS CANDIDATE.

After the city caucus Alderman Crane, who was recently renominated for the office of alderman in the fifth ward, sent his withdrawal from the candidacy to the city clerk. Later in the evening the fifth ward committee filled the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Alderman Crane by presenting the name to the city clerk of Edward P. Ritchie as the party's candidate for alderman.

SIXTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

Vernon H. Crane was unanimously elected by the democrats of ward six at their caucus held in the city court room at 7:30 o'clock as their candidate for alderman. The call was read by Frank McCarty, who was made chairman, and M. J. Daley was elected secretary. The caucus was entirely harmonious and the ticket was completed as follows: City committeeman, Frank Butler; inspectors of election, Joseph Carlin, John Coffey, Jr., and Mitchell Bennett; ward committee, Frank McCarty, Thomas Leary and George Bouchard. It was voted that any vacancies which occurred should be filled by the ward committee.

SECOND WARD DEMOCRATS.

The second ward democrats met in the city court room to place ward officers in nomination. The caucus was called to order by A. J. McNally of the ward committee. Mr. McNally also officiated as chairman and Henry J. McNally was chosen secretary. Frank E. Eldred was nominated as the party's candidate for alderman and F. L. Ligenmeier as school committee member. The other nominations were: Ward clerk, Frank McClellan; inspectors of election, F. A. Devette, Herman Crocker and Napoleon Laury. The ward committee elected was: Cornelius Hayes, Henry J. McNally and Max Albert; member of city committee, George Saltus.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

Although the first ward democrats were formally notified to meet in caucus Monday night at seven o'clock at the station these no caucus was held. There seemed to be no apparent reason for the lack of interest. A member of the party speaking with a Free Press reporter, said that since the ward lines were changed the democrats had given up hopes of recognition in the ward, although it used to be about evenly divided as to party.

NOMINATION PAPERS.

Nomination papers were filed Monday evening by some voters of the second ward for Harry M. Dilloway as candidate for alderman on a citizens' ticket.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY VERMONT TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports among other features of the past week which have affected general business is the apparent slight improvement in the demand for knit goods. The manufacturing plants in this line have increased the number of employees. There is a fairly good demand for chairs for domestic trade and one manufacturer in this line reports a fairly good amount of business now on hand although during the past six months the output as a whole has been below normal. Certain manufacturers of furniture report a small gain in the volume of new business. Two veneer mills also report a reasonably good business; the demand appears more encouraging. One garment manufacturing concern that has been closed for two months has resumed. Users of gray goods indicate orders are coming in slowly. The demand for bobbing is reported as below normal, this condition has been reflected for some time and the future is still uncertain. The demand for interior finish material hinges on the building work in progress, and at this time only a fair demand is indicated. The numerous saw mills scattered throughout the State have done considerable work in their line, although one of the larger plants is idle, partially to a lack of logs. The work that has been done in the woods, however, during the past two weeks has resulted in large quantities of logs being brought to the nearby saw mills and has afforded employment for both teams and men in this line. At certain railroad points it is noted that not as many men are now employed as was reported a month ago. General traffic is noted as inclined to be light. Certain granite quarries report reasonably good shipments of rough stone for monumental purposes but the call for granite also for marble in the building trade is light. Retail merchants in the larger places note a fair business. Country trade is said not to be as large as usual and complaints regarding collection in these places are noted. Two mercantile failures for the week are reported.

Feb. 15, 1915.

ROUGH ON CHOLLY.

Jack—So Kitty gave you a flat refusal. Cholly—Yes; she said she wouldn't live in one nor with one.—Exchange.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCE.

"You can't judge a man by his clothes." "No. Many a man with a fancy automobile gets all mused up trying to run it himself."—Washington Star.

The W. G. Reynolds Co

FURNITURE---CARPETS---LINENS

HERE'S A CHANCE EXTRAORDINARY

To Buy Lace, Muslin, Scrim and Net
Curtains at a Big Saving

Silk and Linen Window Curtains—2½ yds. long with real Egyptian Filet. Medallion and Hand Drawn Work Inserting, corner pattern, regular price \$10.00. Three pair in lot, ivory shade, \$6.50 pr.

Bonaz Curtains—2½ yds. long, scalloped edge and oriental inserting, regular price \$1.75 pair, 2 pair in lot, white only \$1.25 pair

Bonaz Curtains—2½ yds. long, pico edge and medallion insertion, white only; 2 pair in lot, regular price \$3.00, \$2.25 pr.

Brussels Net Curtains, 3 yds. long, showing very fine pattern designs. Three pair in lot, white only, former price \$6.50 pair \$4.50 pair

Point Desprit Curtains—2½ yds. long, body of Brussels Net, fine oriental lace edge, white only, 2 pairs in lot, former price \$3.50 pair \$2.50 pair

Irish Point Curtains—2½ yds. long, very pretty designs in two tone effects, two pairs in lot, champagne color, former price \$6.00 pair \$3.25 pair

Irish Point Curtains—2½ yds. long, real point edge with plain center, ecru only, 3 pair in lot, former price \$4.00 pair, \$2.50 pair.

Bonaz Cord Edge Curtains—2½ yds. long with Marie Antoinette design, 3 pair in lot, former price \$3.50 pair, \$2.25 pair.

Real Linen Cluny Curtains—2½ yds. long, cluny edge and inserting, 2 pair in lot, former price \$2.50 pair, \$1.98 pair

Cable Net Curtains—2½ yds. long, plain center with lace edge and tape inserting, our special price \$1.25 pair, white or Arabian \$1.95c pair

Cable Net Curtains—2½ yds. long, plain center with edge of real cluny, 2 pairs in lot; white only; former price \$1.98 pair \$1.00 pair

Madras Curtains—2½ yds. long, fine lace edge with oriental designs and insertion, Arabian only, regular price \$3.50 pair \$2.25 pair

Tambour Curtains—2½ yds. long, scalloped edge and fine tambour patterns, 3 pair in lot, regular price \$1.69, \$1.15 per pair.

Tambour Curtains—Wide hemstitched edge with Marie Antoinette designs very fine muslin, regular price \$2.50 pair \$1.65 pair

Tambour Curtains—2½ yds. long, scalloped edge and tambour pattern, inserting. Regular price \$2.25 pair, 2 pair in lot, \$1.25 pair.

Oriental Scrim Curtains—2½ yds. long, ecru with oriental colored pattern, 2 pair in lot, former price \$4.50 pair, \$2.50 pair.

Oriental Scrim Curtains 2 1-2 yards long, hemstitched edge and Grecian pattern, inserting. Regular price \$3.50 pair; 2 pair in lot \$2.00 pair

Oriental Scrim Curtains, 2½ yds. long, lace edge and inserting; double plaid pattern, regular price \$2.75 \$1.50 pair

Scrim Curtains with pico edge and plaid center pattern, white only, regular price 75c pair 49c pair

Scrim Curtains with saw tooth edge and Bonaz inserting, regular price \$3.25 pair \$2.25 pair

Oriental Scrim Curtains, plain center with lace edge and inserting, regular price \$2.25 \$1.50 pair

Scotch Net Curtains—2½ yards long, good renaissance patterns, 2 pair in lot, regular price \$1.25 pair 65c pair